

## A New Species of *Epicauta* from Arizona (Col.: Meloidae)

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During the course of a study on the Meloidae of Texas, the following new species from Arizona was found among a lot of material received from the museum of the University of Michigan. Up to the present time, *E. ochrea* LeConte was the sole representative of the genus *Epicauta* in North America which possessed moniliform antennae and the form described here is of particular interest in sharing this character. The secondary sexual structures are likewise shared by the males of the two species.

The author is indebted to Dr. Theodore H. Hubbell, Curator of Insects at the Museum of Zoology of the University of Michigan, for his kindness in loaning the specimens.

### *Epicauta moniliformis* n. sp.

Fuscous, shining, sparsely covered with cinereous pubescence. Elytra yellow-testaceous or ferruginous-cinereous, with very indistinct scutellar and humeral maculae. Abdominal sternites in part ferruginous.

Entire upper surface minutely alutaceous and rather densely, finely punctate. Head rounded from vertex to eyes, one-fifth wider than long; eyes large, one and one-half times as long as interocular width, two-thirds wider than infraocular area; antennal callosities slightly prominent, glabrous. Pronotum narrowly campanuliform, as long as wide, one-seventh narrower than head; disk with a deep median sulcus not reaching apex, basal impression shallow, transverse. Protibiae with a single robust spur in male; mesotibial spurs rather short, acute; metatibial spurs acute, tapering, slightly concave on inner face, the inner spur distinctly longer. Protarsi in male with first segment short, contorted, and toothed. Antennae short, scarcely surpassing base of elytra, nearly uniform in thickness, segments from second moniliform; scape strongly arcuate, thickened apically, in male attaining hind margin of eye, in female scarcely

attaining middle of eye; second segment as long as third; third about one-fourth as long as first in male, two-fifths as long in female; rest subequal, feebly shorter than third.

Length 11–12 mm.

*Holotype* male and *allotype* female: Palmerlee, ARIZONA, July 11 (H. A. Kaeber) [University of Michigan].

Remarks: This species has moniliform antennae as found in *E. ochrea* (LeConte), to which species it is quite closely allied. From *ochrea* it is distinct in having the scape reaching just to the hind margin of eye in male, not beyond it, and in female likewise shorter, not attaining middle of eye. In addition, the entire body is fuscous, except the elytra, which are ferruginous, and the body form is much more slender.

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### Zethus, Pachodynerus and other Southern Wasps from Massachusetts (Hymenoptera: Vespoidea; Sphecoidea)

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On the old Fay estate at Woods Hole, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, standing in an open field near the margins of a predominantly beech-black oak woods, there is a single, compact, large clump of a cultivated grape ("*Vitis macrophylla*," according to the gardner) that blooms late in the season. Its flowers prove very attractive to aculeate wasps in early August, and on August 7, 1948, Dr. Jean Pasteels, of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, and myself made a noteworthy capture of three female specimens of typical *Zethus* (*Zethusculus*) *spinipes* (Say). This is believed to be the northernmost record so far published for the species, and the first record of its occurrence in Massachusetts. Dr. J. C. Bequaert, of Harvard University, has a specimen from Battenwood, Rhode Island. It is known from two Long Island records in New York, and has also been found only rarely in New Jersey. Although by no means a very uncommon wasp in the South, it is definitely a rarity in New England. The